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MettL7B Antibody

Catalog # ASC10796

Product Information

Application	WB, E, IHC-P
Primary Accession	Q6UX53
Other Accession	NP_689850, 164663805
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	27775
Concentration (mg/ml)	1 mg/mL
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Application Notes	MettL7B antibody can be used for detection of Mettl7B by Western blot at 2 - 4 □g/mL. Antibody can also be used for immunohistochemistry starting at 2.5 □g/mL.

Additional Information

Gene ID	196410
Other Names	Methyltransferase-like protein 7B, 2.1.1.-, METTL7B
Target/Specificity	METTL7B; This MettL7B antibody is predicted to not cross-react with MettL7A.
Reconstitution & Storage	MettL7B antibody can be stored at 4℃ for three months and -20℃, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.
Precautions	MettL7B Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	TMT1B {ECO:0000303|PubMed:37137720, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:28276}
Function	Thiol S-methyltransferase that catalyzes the transfer of a methyl group from S-adenosyl-L-methionine to alkyl and phenolic thiol- containing acceptor substrates. Together with TMT1B accounts for most of S-thiol methylation activity in the endoplasmic reticulum of hepatocytes. Selectively methylates S-centered nucleophiles from metabolites such as hydrogen sulfide and dithiothreitol.
Cellular Location	Endoplasmic reticulum membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q562C4}; Peripheral membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q562C4}. Lipid

droplet {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q562C4}. Microsome. Cytoplasm, cytosol. Note=Highly concentrated in the perinuclear area of the endoplasmic reticulum (ER) and surrounding lipid droplets. May be associated with the specific regions of the LR that form lipid droplets and targeted to the initial deposits of lipids where the lipid droplets form. {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q562C4}

Tissue Location Expressed in the liver.

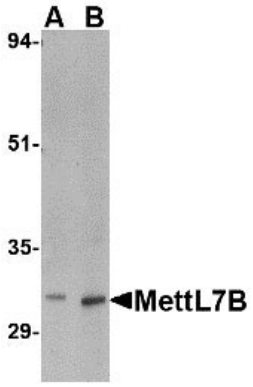
Background

MettL7B Antibody: MettL7B belongs to the methyltransferase superfamily. It is a probable methyltransferase. Methyltransferase is a type of transferase enzyme which transfers a methyl group from a donor to an acceptor. Often methylation occurs on nucleic bases in DNA or amino acids in protein structures. DNA methylation is often utilized to silence and regulate genes without changing the original DNA sequence. DNA methylation may be necessary for normal growth from embryonic stages in mammals. When mutant embryonic stem cells lacking the murine DNA methyltransferase gene were introduced to a germline of mice they caused a recessive lethal phenotype. Methylation may also be linked to cancer development as methylation of tumor suppressor genes promotes tumorgenesis and metastasis.

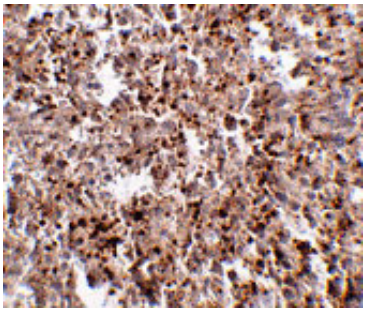
References

Clark HF, Gurney AL, Abaya E, et al. The secreted protein discovery initiative (SPDI), a large-scale effort to identify novel human secreted and transmembrane proteins: a bioinformatics assessment. Genome Res.2003; 13:2265-70.
Li E, Bestor TH, and Jaenisch R. Targeted mutation of the DNA methyltransferase gene results in embryonic lethality. Cell1992; 69:915-26.
Laird PW and Jaenisch R. DNA Methylation and Cancer. Human Molecular Genetics1994; 3:1487-95.

Images



Western blot analysis of MettL7B in rat spleen tissue lysate with MettL7B antibody at (A) 2 and (B) 4 µg/mL.



Immunohistochemistry of Mett7LB in human spleen tissue with MettL7B antibody at 2.5 µg/mL.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.